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PART 1509—REQUIREMENTS FOR NON-FULL-SIZE BABY CRIBS

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AUTHORITY: Secs. 2 (f)(1)(D), (q)(1)(A), (s), 3(e)(1), 10(a), 74 Stat. 372, 374, 375, 378, as amended, 80 Stat. 1304–05, 83 Stat. 187–89 (15 U.S.C. 1261, 1262, 1269).

SOURCE: 41 FR 6240, Feb. 12, 1976, unless otherwise noted.

§ 1509.1 Scope of part 1509.

This part 1509 sets forth the requirements whereby non-full-size baby cribs, as defined in § 1509.2, are not banned articles under § 1500.18(a)(14) of this chapter. For purposes of compliance with this part, the metric figures shall be used. The English approximations are provided in parentheses for convenience and information only, and do not specify complying dimensions.

§ 1509.2 Definitions.

For the purposes of this part 1509:

(a) *Crib* or *baby crib* means a bed designed to provide sleeping accommodations for an infant.

(b)(1) *Non-full-size baby crib* means a crib that (i) is intended for use in or around the home, for travel and other purposes and (ii) has an interior length dimension either greater than 139.7 centimeters (55 inches) or smaller than 126.3 centimeters (49¾ inches), or, an interior width dimension either greater than 77.7 centimeters (30⅝ inches) or smaller than 64.3 centimeters (25⅜ inches), or both. Mesh/net/screen cribs, nonrigidly constructed baby cribs, cradles (both rocker and pendulum types), car beds, baby baskets and bassinets (also known as junior cribs) are not subject to the provisions of § 1500.18(a)(14) of this chapter and this part 1509.

(2) *Non-full-size baby crib* includes, but is not limited to, the following:

(i) *Portable crib*. A non-full-size baby crib designed so that it may be folded or collapsed, without disassembly, to occupy a volume substantially less than the volume it occupies when it is used.

(ii) *Crib-pen*. A non-full-size baby crib the legs of which may be removed or adjusted to provide a play pen or play yard for a child.

(iii) *Specialty crib*. An unconventionally shaped (circular, hexagonal, etc.) non-full-size baby crib incorporating a special mattress or other unconventional components.

(iv) *Undersize crib*. A non-full-size baby crib with an interior length dimension smaller than 126.3 centimeters (49¾ inches), or an interior width dimension smaller than 64.3 centimeters (25⅜ inches), or both.

(v) *Oversize crib*. A non-full-size baby crib with an interior length dimension greater than 139.7 centimeters (55 inches), or an interior width dimension greater than 77.7 centimeters (30⅝ inches), or both.

§ 1509.3 Crib-side height.

(a) With the mattress support in its highest adjustable position and the crib side in its lowest adjustable position, the vertical distance from the upper surface of the mattress support to the upper surface of the crib side and/or end panel shall not be less than 12.7 centimeters (5 inches).

(b) With the mattress support in its lowest adjustable position and the crib side in its highest adjustable position, the vertical distance from the upper surface of the mattress support to the upper surface of the crib side and/or end panel shall not be less than 55.9 centimeters (22 inches).

§ 1509.4 Spacing of unit components.

(a) *Uniformly spaced components*. The distance between adjacent, uniformly spaced components (such as slats, spindles, and/or corner posts) shall not be greater than 6 centimeters (2⅜ inches). The distance between any such adjacent components shall not exceed 6.3

centimeters (2½ inches) at any point when subjected to the test procedure specified in § 1509.6.

(b) *Nonuniformly spaced components.* (1) The distance between adjacent nonuniformly spaced components (such as slats, spindles, and/or corner posts) shall preclude passage of block A, specified in § 1509.5(b), when inserted in any orientation (nonuniformly spaced components referes to irregularly shaped crib slats whether parallel to each other or not).

(2) The spacing between any such adjacent components shall preclude passage of block B, specified in § 1509.5(c), when inserted in any orientation immediately above and below the loading wedge specified in § 1509.5(a) while the components are being subjected to the test procedure specified in § 1509.6.

§ 1509.5 Component-spacing test apparatus.

(a) *Loading wedge.* The loading wedge shall be a right triangular prism constructed of a smooth, rigid material conforming to measurements shown in Figure 1.

(b) *Block A.* Block A shall be a rectangular block, constructed of a smooth, rigid material, measuring 6 centimeters wide by 10 centimeters high by 10 centimeters long (2⅜ inches wide by 4 inches high by 4 inches long).

(c) *Block B.* Block B shall be a rectangular block, constructed of a smooth, rigid material, measuring 6.3 centimeters wide by 8.2 centimeters high by 8.2 centimeters long (2½ inches wide by 3¼ inches high by 3¼ inches long).

§ 1509.6 Component-spacing test method.

The apex of the wedge (see § 1509.5(a)) shall be placed midway between two vertical components and midway between the uppermost and lowermost horizontal surfaces of the crib side. A 9-kilogram (20-pound) tensile force shall be applied to the wedge perpendicular to the plane of the crib side.

§ 1509.7 Hardware.

(a) The hardware in a non-full-size baby crib shall be designed and constructed to eliminate pinching, bruising, lacerating, crushing, amputating and/or other potentials for injury when the crib is in normal use or when subjected to reasonably foreseeable damage or abuse.

(b) Non-full-size baby cribs shall incorporate locking or latching devices for dropsides or folding sides or end panels. These devices shall require either a minimum force of 4.5 kilograms (10 pounds) for activation or at least two distinct actions to release them.

(c) Woodscrews shall not be used in the assembly of any components that must be removed by the consumer in the normal disassembly of a non-full-size baby crib.

§ 1509.8 Construction and finishing.

(a) All wood surfaces of non-full-size baby cribs shall be smooth and free from splinters.

(b) All wood parts of non-full-size baby cribs shall be free from splits, cracks, or other defects that might lead to structural failure.

(c) Ends and sides of non-full-size baby cribs shall have no horizontal bar, ledge, projections, or other surface accessible to the child inside the crib that could be used as a toehold (any ledge or projection with a depth dimension greater than 1 centimeter (⅜ inch) located less than 40.6 centimeters (16 inches) above the mattress support in its lowest adjustable position when the crib side is in its highest adjustable position).

§ 1509.9 Mattresses.

(a) *Mattress thickness.* (1) A mattress supplied with a non-full-size crib shall, in a noncompressed state, have a thickness that will provide a minimum effective crib-side height dimension of at least 50.8 centimeters (20 inches) as measured from the upper surface of the crib side and/or end panel. For this measurement, the crib side shall be in its highest adjustable position and the mattress support in its lowest adjustable position.

(2) A mattress supplied with a non-full-size crib shall, in a noncompressed state, have a thickness that will provide a minimum effective crib-side height dimension of at least 7.6 centimeters (3 inches) as measured from the upper surface of the mattress to the upper surface of the crib side and/or end panel. For this measurement, the